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From SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, to SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1758.

The IDLER. No. 31.

THE desires of man encrease with his acquisitions; every step which he advances brings something within his view, which he did not see before, and which, as soon as he sees it, he begins to want. Where necessity ends curiosity begins, and no sooner are we supplied with every thing that nature can demand, than we sit down to contrive artificial appetites.

By this restlessness of mind, every populous and wealthy city is filled with innumerable employments, for which the greater part of mankind is without a name; with artificers whose art and labour is exerted in producing such petty conveniencies, that many shops are furnished with instruments, of which the use can hardly be found without enquiry; but which he that once knows them, quickly learns to number among necessary things.

Such is the diligence, with which, in countries completely civilized, one part of mankind labours for another, that wants are supplied faster than they can be formed, and the idle and luxurious find life stagnate, for want of some desire to keep it in motion. This species of distress furnishes a new set of occupations, and multitudes are busied, from day to day, in finding the rich and the fortunate something to do.

It is very common to reproach those artists as useless, who produce only such superfluities as neither accommodate the body, nor improve the mind; and of which no other effect can be imagined, than that they are the occasions of spending money, and consuming time.

But this censure will be mitigated, when it is seriously considered, that money and time are the heaviest burthens of life, and that the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use. To set himself free from these encumbrances, one hurries to New-Market, another travels over Europe, one pulls down his house and calls architects about him, another buys a seat in the country, and follows his hounds over hedges and through rivers; one makes collections of shells, and another searches the world for tulips and carnations.

He is surely a [illegible]ic benefactor who finds employment [illegible] whom it is thus difficult to find [illegible]ves. It is true that this is [illegible] from generosity or compassion, [illegible] man seeks his own a[illegible], and therefore it is too common for mercenary officiousness, to consider rather what is grateful than what is right.

We all know that it is more profitable to be loved than esteemed, and ministers of pleasure will always be found, whose intention is only to make themselves necessary, and to supplant those who are endeavouring to court attention by the same arts.

One of the amusements of idleness is reading, without the fatigue of close attention, and the world therefore swarms with writers, whose only wish is to be read.

No species of literary men has lately been so much multiplied as the writers of news. Not many years ago the nation was content with one Gazette, but now we have not only in the metropolis papers for every morning, and every evening, but almost every large town has its weekly historian, who regularly circulates his periodical intelligence, and fills the villages of his district with conjectures on the events of war, and with debates on the true interest of Europe.

To write news in its perfection requires such a combination of qualities, that a man completely fitted for the task is not always to be found. In Sir Henry Wotton's jocular definition, *An Ambassador* is said to be *a man of virtue sent abroad to tell lies for the advantage of his country*; a News-writer is *a man without virtue, who writes lies at home for his own profit*. To these compositions is required neither genius nor knowledge, neither industry nor spritelineſs, but contempt of shame, and indifference to truth are absolutely necessary. He who by a long familiarity with infamy has obtained these qualities may confidently tell to-day what he intends to contradict to-morrow; he may affirm fearlessly what he knows that he shall be obliged to recant, and may write letters from Amsterdam or Dresden to himself.

In a time of war the nation is always of one mind, eager to hear something good of themselves and ill of the enemy. At this time the task of News-writers is easy, they have nothing to do but to tell that a battle is expected, and afterwards that a battle has been fought, in which we and our friends, whether conquering or vanquished, did all, and our enemies did nothing.

Scarce any thing awakens attention like a tale of cruelty. The Writer of news never fails in the intermission of action to tell how the enemies murdered children and ravished virgins; and if the scene of action be somewhat distant, scalp half the inhabitants of a province.

Among the calamities of War may be justly numbered the diminution of the love of truth, by the falsehoods which interest dictates and credulity encourages. A Peace will equally leave the Warrior and Relator of Wars destitute of employment; and I know not whether more is to be dreaded from streets filled with Soldiers accustomed to plunder, or from garrets filled with Scribblers accustomed to lie.

Monday, NOVEMBER 6.

AMERICA.

Boston, September 18.

ON Wednesday last arrived here from Louisbourg, his Majesty's ship the Captain, in which came Major-General Amherst. Between 30 and 40 transports are also arrived, having on board the second battalion of Royal Scots, General Forbes's, Lascelles's, and Webb's regiments, and also Fraser's Highlanders; they arrived here in good health, and were all disembarked on Thursday morning, and encamped on the Common; and on Saturday morning they decamped and proceeded on their march for Lake George.

We hear from Lake George, that preparations were making there to cross the Lake again, and only waited the arrival of the above troops.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28. Yesterday we received advice from the westward, that on the 14th instant there was a smart action near Fort Du Quesne, between some of our troops, and the French and their Indians. The best account we have yet received is as follows:

Major Grant, with 838 men, marched from Loyal Hannon on the 11th inst. towards Fort Du Quesne, and continued his march till he arrived within eight miles of the fort. He marched with the greatest caution and best disposition imaginable so far. Then he made a halt of 30 hours, and sent an Officer, and some Indians, to reconnoitre the enemy. The Officer lay on a hill near the fort, and saw a number of the Indians cross the Ohio in canoes. Before he returned, Major Grant began his march again. The Officer met him, and informed what he had discovered: notwithstanding which, the Major proceeded within two miles of the fort, where he halted, and left his baggage under a guard; and prepared to attack an encampment in the night, that was supposed to be near the outside of the fort. They all put on white shirts over their cloaths, and were to attack sword in hand; but when they came to the fort, found none out of it. The outhouses they set fire to and burnt. Major Lewis, with part of the Provincials, went back one mile and a half, and posted themselves as if they intended an ambuscade. Major Grant, with the Highlanders and part of the Provincials, continued about the fort till morning, then shewed themselves and beat their drums about 300 yards from the fort. The French shewed no appearance of coming out till the sun was an hour high, when they

opened the gates, on which 1000 Indians, with ſome French, ruſhed out; part of them went to ſurround, and the main body attacked the Highlanders in front. Major Lewis hearing the fire, and no retreat, as he expected, left Capt. Bullet with 100 men to guard the baggage, and poſted forward to the action; where he found our people almoſt defeated. This party engaged with great reſolution, but the Officers ſoon fell, and the men retreated till they paſt Capt. Bullet, who drew up his men upon an advantageous piece of ground, and fought bravely till he was ſurrounded and driven into the river. He eſcaped, but moſt of his men were drowned. The enemy purſued about ſix miles, and killed the wounded and wearied of our men. The ſoldiers that came in brought their arms with them, and left Major Grant alive in the field.

A liſt of Officers and ſoldiers miſſing after the action near Fort Du Queſne, Sept. 14, 1758.

Royal Americans. Lieuts. Billings and Ryder; Enſigns, Rohr and Jenkins; privates, 35.

Highlanders. Major Grant, Capt. Munroe, Capt. Hugh M'Kenzie, Capt. M'Donald, Lieut. A. M'Kenzie, Lieut. Colin Campbell, Lieut. W. M'Kenzie, Lieut. Roderick M'Kenzie, Lieut. M'Donald, jun. Enſign John M'Donald; privates, 131.

Virginians. Major Lewis; Lieuts. Baker and Campbell; Enſigns, Allen, Chew, and Gueſt; privates, 61.

North-Carolinians. Privates, 4.

Marylanders. Lieut. M'Crea; privates, 22.

Pennſylvanians. Enſign Haller; privates, 18.

Lower-Counties. Privates, 2.

Total miſſing, 295
Returned, 543

Charles-town, Sept. 1. Our publick advices from Antigua by Capt. Heighington are, that two frigates which had chaſed him into Baſſeterre-road, each mounting 28 nine-pounders on one deck, and ſix ſix-pounders on the quarter-deck and forecaſtle, and carrying 250 men, were returned to Fort Royal harbour in Martinique, after having convoyed 20 Dutch ſhips and ſchooners, laden with proviſions and warlike ſtores, from St. Euſtatia into Guardeloupe, which were followed by 13 more under convoy of two armed ſloops; and had carried in a fine privateer brigantine of Barbadoes, called the Tyrrel, commanded by Capt. James Smith, which they deceyed to them by a pretended engagement with each other. That the French now have not above two or three veſſels, confeſſedly their own, in all their windward iſlands: And that they have alſo a great number of Dutch veſſels employed to bring up the produce of the French part of St. Domingo to Martinique; ſo that our good friends the Dutch at preſent carry on the whole trade of the French iſlands, under various ſubtle diſguiſes: That Commodore Moore being ſold at Barbadoes, by a privateer that carried two Dutch French ſhips in there the 24th of July, That ſeveral French ſhips of the line and frigates were arrived at Martinique, immediately ſailed with part of his ſquadron (ordering the reſt to follow him the next day) and on the 26th looked into all the bays and harbours of that iſland, deſtroying a four gun battery in one of the bays, but ſaw no ſhip of force in any: On the 27th and 28th he looked into the bays and roads of Dominique and Guardeloupe, but ſaw no men of war in either of them.

IRELAND.

Dublin-Caſtle, Oct. 27. His Majeſty's Commiſſion is come over appointing John Earl of Rothes, to be Commander in Chief of all and ſingular his Majeſty's forces in this kingdom, in the room of Rich. Lord Viſcount Moleſworth, deceaſed, and alſo of all forts, barracks, towns, caſtles, and places of defence in this kingdom.

Cork, Oct. 23. Laſt Thurſday arrived at Kinſale his Majeſty's ſhips the Litchfield of 50 guns, and Roman Emperor of 20 guns, with four tranſports, being part of the Hon. Commodore Keppel's ſquadron, all bound to this port. And

Yeſterday evening Commodore Keppel arrived here, on board the Torbay of 74 guns, with the following men of war, viz. the Naſſau of 70 guns, Capt. Sayer; the Fougeux of 64, Capt. Knight; the Dunkirk of 60, Capt. Digby; and the Prince Edward of 40 guns, Capt. Forteſcue; with the Firedrake and Furnace bombs. This ſquadron will ſail for the coaſt of Guinea as ſoon as the ſecond battalion of Lord Forbes's regiment is embarked; there are two of the tranſport ſhips not arrived, which are ſuppoſed to be to the weſtward of this harbour.

On Monday the Commodore came to Cork, to ſettle matters for the embarkation of the troops, his orders being very peremptory to uſe the utmoſt expedition; inſomuch, that he did not wait for a ſhip with ordnance ſtores that would have been ready in eight or ten days after he ſailed, and which he expects to meet off the harbour of Cork. There are ſix tranſports for the ſix companies, four of them now lying at Kinſale; the other two they have an account of from Baltimore, but the wind not permitting them to come to Cork, on Tueſday they went to Kinſale to go on board the four ſhips, to be afterwards divided when they come up with the other two. No men ever went off with a better grace than theſe troops; they marched thro' the city with acclamations of joy.

Colonel Worge, lately appointed Governor of Senegal, will embark for his Government on board the above ſquadron.

LONDON.

Whitehall, Nov. 4. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. George Sackville, Eſq; commonly called Lord George Sackville, Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's forces, and Lieutenant-Gen. of the Ordnance, to be Commander in chief all his Majeſty's Britiſh forces, now ſerving on the Lower Rhine, under the Command of his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, in the room of his Grace Charles Duke of Marlborough, deceaſed. *Gaz.*

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Wm Preſton, Eſq; late Major to the 24th regiment commanded by the Hon. Major-General Cornwallis, to be Lieutenant-Colonel to the 36th regiment, commanded by the Right Honourable Major-General Lord Robert Manners, in the room of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinſon, who was killed at St. Cas.

And alſo James Goring, Eſq; to be Major to the 24th regiment, in the room of Major Preſton.

Thomas Bowyer, Eſq; (Aid de Camp to Ld Geo. Sackville) to be Major to Brigadier-General Wolfe's regiment, in the room of Major M'Dowal, deceaſed.

David Lindſay, Eſq; Major to the firſt regiment of foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General St. Clair, to be a Captain in the Guards with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in the room of Colonel Seabright, promoted to a regiment in Ireland.

John Lind, Eſq; to be Captain of a company in the 14th regiment of foot, in the room of Capt. Booth; and Enſign Blackett to be Lieutenant, in the room of Capt. Lind.

By private letters from North America, we hear that his Excellency Major-General Amherſt has been pleaſed to appoint Robert Wrey, to be Major to Brigadier-General Whitmore's regiment, in the room of Major Blackett.

On Saturday their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, Dowager Princeſs, and the Royal Family came to Saville and Leiceſter Houſes, from Kew, for the winter.

In a letter from a Pruſſian officer to his brother, in town, is the following article: "Marſhal Keith was ſhot in his tent as he was ſlipping on his cloaths, and never ſaw the enemy; Prince Francis ſhared the ſame fate almoſt inſtantly after coming from his tent, and mounting his horſe, half dreſſed; and the King of Pruſſia narrowly eſcaped being cut off, or taken by the enemy's huſſars, ſoon after the fall of the two former Generals."

We hear that Governor Starkie is on board the Norfolk, which is put into Kinſale, being ſeparated from the reſt of the Eaſt-India fleet in a hard gale of wind.

Private letters from Gibraltar adviſe, that ſome of the ſmall veſſels of Admiral Brodrick's fleet had taken a number of the enemy's, as they had come out of Toulon and other neighbouring ports, particularly ſmall craft, which for ſome time have been employed to tranſport the cargoes of large ſhips coaſtwiſe.

The Sybilla armed ſhip, Capt. Power, has taken and carried into Gibraltar a French ſhip from Tangier, with fifty Frenchmen releaſed from Barbary, beſides ſeveral goods on board.

The Revenge, ——, a letter of marque from Briſtol, has taken the Æolus, Ploeg, from Amſterdam for Guardaloupe, valued at 10,000l. alſo a ſchooner, name unknown, with melaſſes; but no mention is made of any port they are carried into.

The Judith, Hays, of Liverpool, from Africa to America, is taken by two French frigates, and carried into Granada.

Letters from the Sound of the 24th ult. adviſe, that the fleet was ſailed from thence, conſiſting of 200 ſail, of which 63 were Engliſh. It is added that 119 ſail of Britiſh ſhips were expected there in a few days, all from the Baltick; and that they hoped two convoys would yet arrive this ſeaſon from England.

A ſnow belonging to Liverpool, Wilkie, Maſter, foundered the 3d of October; the crew were taken up by the King of Pruſſia, bound to Briſtol.

The Robert, Lowrie, of and from Leith to Hamborough, is ſtranded at Weſtercoig, but the cargo is ſaved.

It is ſaid the remains of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough will be brought over to England, and interred in the vault within the chapel belonging to Blenheim-houſe in Oxfordſhire.

The following is the preamble to the will of a Field-officer, who was ſlain at the attack of the French entrenchments at Ticonderoga.

"I made a will laſt year when I ſailed for Halifax, the contents of which I do not ſufficiently recollect. Since that time, my family is increaſed by the birth of a daughter, for whom I now deſire to make a proviſion: and as I am now to join the army in order to march to the attack of the two French forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and as our force conſiſts of a *few young raw regiments* of regulars, and *a ſuddenly-raiſed rabble of provincial troops*, who will be more likely *to confound* us, than annoy the enemy, and our ſucceſs thereby rendered moſt uncertain, therefore I make my will as follows, viz." &c.

Laſt Friday, according to annual cuſtom, Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. Lord-Mayor elect, was preſented by the Court of Aldermen to the Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal, at his houſe in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, for approbation. Afterwards the Lord-Mayor elect gave a grand entertainment to the Aldermen, &c. at Salters-hall.

Saturday Alexander Maſters, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs of this city, was choſen Alderman of Walbrook Ward, in the room of the late Mr. Bethell. Upon holding up of hands there was a majority in behalf of Mr. Crozier, but upon cloſing the poll, the numbers were for

Mr. Maſters —— 43
Mr. Crozier —— 9

In the month of July laſt, a Labourer of Barnham near Canterbury, being ſent by the Surveyor of the Highways to make the road wider than it was, at a place there called Breech-down; as he was digging, he perceived ſomething very hard, which he thought to be a ſtone; but on examining found it to be a human ſkull; which he (being greatly ſurprized) carefully buried again in the ſame place, and leaving that place went to work at ſome diſtance from it. But being come home from his labour, he acquainted one of his neighbours with what had happened. The report preſently ſpreading, came to the ears of the principal inhabitants, one of whom ſent for the man, to know the truth of what he had heard. The Labourer informed the Gentleman what he had diſcovered; but that not ſatisfying the Gentleman's curioſity, he ordered the man to take a ſpade, and go with him to the place of diſcovery, where he uncovered the ſkull; and then he was directed to dig further, in order to find the remainder of the bones. This the Labourer did, and diſcovered the entire ſkeleton of a man. Around his neck was a necklace of beads, of various forms and ſizes, ſome globular, others in the form of a ſpheroid, &c. and in ſize (moſt of them different from the others) from the bulk of a pigeon's egg downward to the ſize of a pea. Near him, as if in the ſame grave, were three inſtruments of war, the firſt not unlike a crooked ſword or ſcymetar, uſed by the Turks; the ſecond reſembled a bayonet, only in reſpect to its hilt, which was like that of a ſword; the third was a ſpear. After having made theſe diſcoveries, the Gentleman ordered the Labourer to cover the bones again; which being done, they returned with the warlike inſtruments, and as many of the beads as they could find. A day or two after, curioſity led the inhabitants to dig near the aforeſaid place again, in order to make more diſcoveries; which they did, and found ſeven other ſkeletons near the ſame place, all ranged in good order, at about a yard from each other, and about two feet under the ſurface of the earth; but neither of theſe had beads, or warlike inſtruments. In all probability they would have made more diſcoveries, but the man who occupies the land where they were found, forbad their digging any further. No body in thoſe parts has yet been able to aſſign the reaſon why theſe bodies were depoſited there. Some think that a battle has been fought at or near this place: others, that it was the ancient manner of burying. But the prevailing opinion runs in favour of a battle, as there was no appearance of coffins.

Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of the Gunpowder Plot, it was obſerved throughout the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

Tuesday, November 7.

Advices by a Mail from Flanders.

In the Bruſſels Gazette of Nov. 1, is the following liſt of the killed and wounded of the Imperial and Royal army in the late battle of Hochkirchen.

	killed.	wound.		killed.	wound.
German foot	809	3273	Dragoons	72	122
Durlach's	16	50	Cuiraſſiers	26	174
Laudon's	66	196	Huſſars	4	38
Artillery	27	119		102	334
Total	918	3638	In all	1020	3972

Liſt of the artillery and ſtores taken at Hochkirchen.

Cannon.		*Stores.*
20	3 lb.	44 covered waggons
15	6	17 waggons
42	12	9 cheſts of balls
10	24	—
10 obus	7	70
4	10 — 101	

Prague, Oct. 21. Marſhal Daun had his head quarters on the 19th at Wurſchen, a league from Weiſſenberg. The heavy artillery was expected yeſterday at the camp before Neiſs.

Francfort, Oct. 27. We learn from Dreſden that General Retzow was not made priſoner (as ſome accounts have ſaid) but that he is put under arreſt.

The Magiſtrates of Dreſden are ordered to provide 13,000 ells of freeze to make coverlids for the Pruſſian troops.

Liſbon, Sept. 19. The Queen ſtill holds the reins of Government. This day the King began to give audience to divers perſons.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh Miſſionary at Cudalore, dated March 11, 1758.

"At the end of laſt month Adm. Pocock's ſquadron arrived off Madraſs. Col. Clive, who is declared General by the Great Mogul, with the command of 5000 horſe, ſtays with the military in Bengal, to prevent any diſturbances from the inhabitants, who are no further to be relied upon than while they are under the reach of our cannon."

On board the Eaſt-India ſhips which lately arrived at Corke, are Colonel Adlercron with moſt of the officers of his regiment, and ſome of the ſoldiers; the reſt remain in the company's ſervice. The ſhips have been out near a year, and we hear they bring a favourable account of our affairs in the Indies, the enemy not being in a capacity of giving the leaſt diſturbance.

Several French officers are ſaid to be under confinement at Cherbourg, for ſuffering the Engliſh to land there without oppoſing them.

The French ſay Admiral Boſcawen did not attempt to attack their ſquadron, but made all the ſail they could for land; and as the French were on other buſineſs, they would not chace him.

Thurſday evening arrived at Portſmouth his Majeſty's ſhip Somerſet, from Briſtol channel, with the Carnarvon Eaſt-Indiaman homeward-bound, retaken from the French by Admiral Boſcawen.

We hear from Baltimore, that his Majeſty's ſhip the Winchelſea, of 24 guns, fell in with a French man of war of 64 guns, and a frigate of 36 guns, from Quebeck, weſtward of the Cape; ſhe engaged the frigate, but unfortunately loſt her maſts, and ſtruck to the man of war, who bore down with her lower tier run out. The French ſhips were very weakly manned, the 64 gun ſhip not having above 40 men able to work her, which obliged her to land moſt of the Engliſh ſailors.

A Gentleman that came to Liverpool laſt week, having taken his paſſage in a cartel ſhip from Bayonne, where he had been confined ſeven months, acquaints us that he left that place Oct. 2, when all their privateers were laid up except a ſmall ſchooner, on account of the ſeamen going into the King's ſervice. That their apprehenſions of the Engliſh paying them a viſit were ſo great that they marched the Engliſh priſoners to St. John de Peter Port, 50 miles in-land from Bayonne. That the French were erecting batteries on the ſea-coaſt, and making mines, &c. under ground, which they had an opportunity of ſeeing as they came from the Caſtle. That their cartel and another which arrived four days after, cleared both the places of Engliſh priſoners. In their paſſage from France on Oct. 8, they fell in with a fleet of 15 ſail of men of war ſtanding to the weſtward, one of which, a French built ſhip under French colours chaſed them, but on ſeeing the flag of truce hoiſted on board the cartel, ſhe gave over chaſing and joined the other ſhips.

The following Briſtol privateers are arrived at that port from their ſeveral cruizes.—The St. Andrew, Olive; the Severn, with a large Dutch prize, laden with ſugar, &c. the Lockhart, Brett; the Hornet, with a Dutchman; the Phœnix, Naſh, with a Dutch veſſel, having 800 hogſheads of ſugar on board; and the Invincible, Naſh, with three Dutch prizes from the Weſt-Indies.

The Jonas of Amſterdam, Capt. Blaſter, from Bourdeaux to the Iſle of man, is taken by a Briſtol privateer, and carried into that port.

The Elizabeth and Aletta, and the Gertrude Galley, two Dutch ſhips from St. Euſtatia, are ſent into Plymouth by the Veſtal frigate.

The Sally, Hughes, from Briſtol to Lisbon and Newfoundland, and the Nugent, from Briſtol to Boſton, were both taken and burnt in July laſt by a French ſquadron bound to Quebec.

The Freedom, Stanton, of London, is taken by a French privateer and carried into Mandell in Norway.

The Judith, Capt. Hayes, belonging to Liverpool, ſailed from Milemba on the coaſt of Angola in the middle of May laſt with 450 ſlaves on board, bound to America, and June 22, in lat. 13. long. 42. fell in with two French frigates bound to Miſſiſippi, who took and carried him into Granada. On their arrival they laid an embargo on all the ſhips, and Aug. 19 ſent the Capt. in a cartel ſhip to St. Kit's, where he arrived the 15th ditto, and from thence got a paſſage down to St. Euſtatia, and embarqued on board a Dutch ſhip bound for Amſterdam, which is taken by the Anſon privateer of Briſtol, and ſent into Ilfracombe, from whence the captain adviſes his owners of his misfortune.

The Fair American is arrived at Plymouth from Louiſbourg, laſt from Rochelle, with 31 Engliſh priſoners. On Thurſday ſevennight ſhe fell in with five French men of war, who had a large prize in tow, ſuppoſed to be an Eaſt Indiaman; and they had that morning taken the Hercules privateer of London.

Yeſterday being the firſt day of term, the Maſter of the Rolls, Judges, &c. went to Weſtminſter in the uſual ſtate, and opened the term.

The Corporation of the city of Briſtol have come to a reſolution to rebuild and widen their bridge.

Wednesday, November 8.

From the London Gazette.

Rome, Oct. 7.

THE French and Genoeſe Commiſſaries have made applications to this Government for the exportation of corn out of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in conſequence of which, orders have been given to take an exact account of the produce of the laſt harveſt, in order to determine whether leave can be granted to permit the exportation.

On the 30th paſt, in the afternoon, as Cardinal Archinto, Secretary of State, and Vice-Chancellor of the See of Rome, was making a viſit to Cardinal Ferroni, he was ſeized with an apoplectick fit, and died on the ſpot. On the 4th the Pope, attended by the College of Cardinals, aſſiſted at the funeral obſequies of Cardinal Archinto, who is ſucceeded as Chancellor of the Church by M. Rezzonico, the Pope's nephew; and as Secretary of State by Cardinal Torrigiani.

Florence, Oct. 14. On the 9th inſtant anchored at Leghorn from the Levant, his Britannick Majeſty's ſhip the Ambuſcade, Capt. Gwynn, to join Admiral Broderick. The ſaid ſhip being very foul, is to careen at Leghorn.

Dublin, Oct. 24. Sunday laſt being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's coronation, the great guns were fired in his Majeſty's park the Phœnix, and anſwered by vollies from the regiments in

garriſon, which were drawn out in the Royal ſquare at the barracks: And Yeſterday being the anniverſary of the Iriſh rebellion in 1641, their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices went in the uſual ſtate to Chriſt Church, eſcorted by a ſquadron of horſe, where they heard a moſt excellent ſermon, preached by the Rev. Dean Paul, upon that occaſion. The ſword of ſtate was carried to and from the Church by Lord Mornington. After their Excellencies returned to the Caſtle, the great guns in his Majeſty's park the Phœnix were fired three rounds, and anſwered by vollies of ſmall arms from the regiments of foot on duty, drawn out in the Royal ſquare at the barracks, and at night there was a Play given by their Excellencies for the entertainment of the Ladies.

Kenſington, Nov. 7. The Parliament, which was to meet on Tueſday the 14th of this inſtant November, is prorogued to Thurſday the 23d day of this inſtant November; and the Right Hon. the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, is to cauſe a commiſſion to be prepared, in the uſual manner, for proroguing the Parliament accordingly.

His Majeſty in council has been pleaſed to appoint William Shirley, Eſq; to be Captain-General and Governor in chief of his Majeſty's Bahama Iſlands in America, in the room of John Tinker, Eſq; deceaſed.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Nov. 7. Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 12th inſt. for the late Margravine of Brandenbourg-Bareith, viz.

The Ladies to wear black ſilk or velvet, fringed or plain linen, black and white fans, and white gloves.

The men to wear black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black ſwords and buckles.

Information hath been ſent to the Admiralty Office, that on Sunday the 29th paſt, about one o'clock in the morning, the ſhip Hopewell, John Ward, Maſter, laden with wine and raiſins, and bound from Malaga to Colcheſter, Yarmouth, and Hull, was forced aſhore under Seaford Cliffs, in the county of Suſſex, and broke to pieces, but about 40 butts of wine are ſaved and put into the King's warehouſe.

Information has alſo been ſent, that the ſhip St. George, Charles Connor, Maſter, which ſailed from Gibraltar for London, the 24th of September laſt, did, on Sunday the 29th paſt, at one o'clock in the morning, the weather being very boiſterous, ſtrike the ground, ſix miles to the weſtward of the Seven Cliffs, near Brighthelmſton, in the county of Suſſex, and was beat to pieces; and the crew, with great difficulty, ſaved their lives. [*Thus far Gazette.*]

Advices received by a Mail from Holland.

Peterſburgh, Oct. 9. Our troops which are advancing towards the frontiers of Poland, are to be cantoned to wait for further orders: it is thought they will continue there, and not proceed till Spring to join the army commanded by General Fermer, who propoſes to take up his Winter quarters in the Pruſſian territories.

Mr. Keith, who reſides here as Envoy from the King of Great Britain, having received from his Court the neceſſary powers for renewing the Treaty of Commerce which ſubſiſts between this Empire and England, upon the old footing, that Miniſter has already had ſome conferences upon that ſubject with the Vice-Chancellor Woronzoff. It is now ſaid, that orders have been ſent to General Fermor to attempt the paſſage of the Oder without waiting for the reinforcements that are to be ſent him; but it is much doubted whether he will be able to execute that enterprize, as the ſeaſon is ſo far advanced.

Nuremberg, Oct. 21. There was ſo little probability of recovering Saxon, before the late victory gained by Marſhal Daun, that the Prince of Deux Ponts had wrote circular letters to all the cities and towns in Franconia, and in particular hither, to prepare Winter quarters for the army of the Empire. At preſent, thoſe two Generals are reſolved to prolong the campaign, to act in concert, and to make all the advantage poſſible of that glorious event. By other advices we learn, that by the diſpoſitions made by the Auſtrians, his Pruſſian Majeſty was prevented from carrying on a direct communication with Sileſia, and that it is become very difficult to ſend any reinforcements to General Fouque whoſe army does not at moſt exceed 10 or 11,000 men, excluſive of two or three regiments which are marching to join him.

Prague, Oct. 22. The bombardment of Neiſs is begun with great vigour; and it is expected the place will be reduced in leſs than three weeks. Two French Engineers have the direction of the ſiege. Marſhal Daun has cut off the King of Pruſſia's communication with the Upper Sileſia.

Berlin, Oct. 24. The genius of our auguſt Monarch, ever ſuperior to the viciſſitudes of fortune, is not diſcouraged by the late turn of the 14th inſt. Often before, when victory has for a moment deſerted his banners, he has recalled her by his firmneſs and activity. Witneſs the battles of Liſſa and Roſbach, where he ſo abundantly repaired the loſs of that of Chemnitz. And a new triumph may obliterate that of Hochkirchen, which we hope will be the caſe again very ſpeedily.

We juſt receive advice, that Gen. de Hulſen has diſlodged Gen. Haddick from Freyberg, and made a great number of priſoners.

Dreſden, Oct. 25. Prince Henry paſſed through this city the 18th with a reinforcement of 18 battalions and a great deal of artillery, which he is conducting to the King of Pruſſia's army. The people of Luſatia are extremely miſerable, eſpecially ſince the battle of the 14th.

Hamburgh, Oct. 27. According to advices from Berlin, the Ruſſians are mere bunglers at ſieges, or elſe have no intention to take the places they attack. For theſe three weeks paſt they have lain before Colberg, firing in the air and at the tops of the houſes, without damaging the fortifications, or forming works before they have made the leaſt breach. If all this be true, the Ruſſian manner of waging war muſt be quite ſingular and very different from that of the other European nations. But, at this rate of going on, they muſt not hope to take many places. As to the Swediſh plan of operations, it is very confined, or, to ſpeak more properly, it is unintelligible. At their entering the Electorate of Brandenburgh, it was preſumed, that they were to be joined by a body of Ruſſian troops; and when they ſuddenly returned towards Pomerania, it was ſuppoſed that this junction would have been effected near Stettin: but nothing of all this happened. The Swediſh army encamps in the neighbourhood of Ferdinandſhoff; and the Ruſſians, we are told, are removing farther from the Oder.

Hanover, Oct. 25. The army under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick advanced the 21ſt from Soeſt to Ham, and was joined the next day by the corps under General Oberg.

Hanover, Oct. 27. We are in great joy here. The Baron de Munchauſen, our Miniſter at the Court of Great-Britain (from whence he lately arrived) having diſappeared for eight days, is juſt returned to this city; and a ſtrong report ſince prevails, that he has concluded a treaty of neutrality for this Electorate, as well as for the States of our Allies; a treaty which owes its maturity to the apparent impoſſibility of the King of Pruſſia's ſending us the ſuccours he had promiſed us.

Liege, Oct. 30. The Regency have juſt granted the paſſage (demanded yeſterday) for 5000 militia coming from France to reinforce Marſhal Contades's army. They are likewiſe required to furniſh 180 waggons for tranſporting a quantity of meal into the dutchy of Juliers. The Clergy ſeem not diſpoſed to grant, with a good grace, the extraordinary ſubſidies which the Emperor has demanded of them.

AMERICA.

Albany, Sept. 21. Col. Bradſtreet is returned in good health from his expedition againſt Cadaraqui, and is as hearty and alert as ever, notwithſtanding the great fatigues he has undergone; he, nor any of his army, having ſlept more than an hour at a time, after they ſet out from Oſwego till they returned there again. There was an immenſe quantity of proviſions found in the fort, deſigned for the forts to the ſouthward, and for an army that was ſoon to have aſſembled at Oſwego, to have cleared the Mohawk's river, and penetrated as far as Albany: The army was to have conſiſted of 1500 regulars, as many Canadians, and a great number of Indians, as well French as thoſe pretended to be in the Engliſh intereſt; but ſince the return of Col. Bradſtreet, the Indians are extremely complaiſant at the Carrying-Place; at which place Col. Bradſtreet's whole army is arrived, having deſtroyed the two veſſels on the Lake, and brought off as much plunder as they poſſibly could, which is to be equally divided among the men, as the Commander has entirely given up his right to any ſhare whatſoever.

New-York, Sept. 25. Tueſday laſt Capt. Riddle arrived here in 21 days from St. Chriſtopher's: He informs us, that on the 24th of laſt month they had a violent gale of wind at that iſland, attended with an uncommon ſwell of the ſea, by which three veſſels were caſt aſhore and loſt at Sandy-Point, and ſeven at Baſſeterre, and that they all, but one that belonged to North-Carolina, were owned at St. Chriſtopher's; that a Dutch ſloop arrived at St. Chriſtopher's the day after the gale, the Maſter of which reported, that he had had it extremely hard between Guardaloupe and Antigua; tho' Capt. Weſt, who arrived here the 14th inſt. from Antigua, having left that place the 25th of Auguſt, ſays, it was not felt there.

LONDON.

By a letter from Dantzick of the 27th of Oct. we have an account, that the Ruſſian General Brown, with about 9000 Ruſſians of all ſorts, that were wounded in the battle of the 25th of Auguſt, and have been ever ſince at Thorn, were ſending down the Viſtula in veſſels, for eaſy carriage, to Konigſberg and other places in Royal Pruſſia.

It is ſaid, that letters from the King of Pruſſia's camp mention a report, that the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel was dead of the wounds he received in the battle of the 14th ult.

Sir Charles Hardy and Admiral Holbourn arrived in town Yeſterday from Portſmouth.

We hear that Admiral Boſcawen, when he waited on his Majeſty, met with a very particularly kind reception; and that his Majeſty aſked a great many queſtions concerning the place, the health of the ſailors and ſoldiers, &c. and upon the whole expreſſed an uncommon ſatisfaction.—His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and Prince Edward, were alſo very particular in their enquiries.—It is remarkable that there has been little or no ſickneſs on board the Admiral's ſhip either in going or coming home, except when they went aſhore at Halifax, where about forty fell ſick, occaſioned by drinking, and other irregularities; but that when the Admiral ordered the ſick on board again they recovered apace, chiefly owing to their being deprived of liquor, and to the working of the ventilators, which were of infinite

ſervice in the preſervation of the people on board.—It is generally thought, that if ventilators were more uſed, it would preſerve the lives of as many ſailors in a year, as are loſt by accidents or in battle.—There have been many other inſtances to prove the efficacy of the uſe of ventilators; one of which is related of an Iriſh Captain that traded to Africa for ſlaves; who, on being aſked whether they were of uſe, made anſwer, that he could not tell, for that he had nobody ſick during his whole voyage.

Brigadier Gen. Wolfe is arrived from North America on board Admiral Boſcawen's fleet.

On Thurſday Lord Viſcount Manderille, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Mancheſter, arrived from his travels, and yeſterday was introduced to his Majeſty and graciouſly received.

Promotions in the army.] Thomas Burges, Eſq; Second Major to the third regiment of foot-guards, in the room of Col. Prideaux, and to take rank as Colonel of foot.

Bernard Hale, Eſq; Captain of a company in the ſaid regiment, and to take rank as Lieutenant-Colonel.

Humphry Stevens and Francis Twiſleton, Eſqrs. Lieutenants in the ſaid regiment, and to take rank as Captains of foot.

John Gore, Eſq; to be Captain in the 33d regiment, commanded by Lord Charles Hay, in the room of Capt. Cove.

Anthony Iſaacſon, Eſq; to be Captain-Lieutenant to the ſaid regiment, in the room of Capt. Gore.

William Young, Gent. to be Lieutenant, in the room of Captain-Lieutenant Iſaacſon. And John Batut, Gent. in the room of Lieut. Young.

A farther reſpite is granted to Dr. Florence Henſey for a month.

We hear that the Union man of war, of 90 guns, which was miſſing, and apprehended to be loſt, ſome things having been ſeen floating near Weymouth after the late hard weather, has ſince been ſpoke with at ſea, all well on board.

Moſt of the Virginia ſhips, which were ſeparated from their convoy, are arrived in the River and other ports.

A large Dutch ſhip, with 800 hogſheads of ſugar, is ſent into Briſtol by the Phœnix privateer, Capt. Naſh.

A Dutch ſhip from the Weſt-Indies is brought into Briſtol by the Hornet privateer.

The Scotſtarvet, Chine, from Newcaſtle to Hamburg, is taken and ranſom'd for 320 guineas.

The Noſtra Signora de la Guarda, from Cadiz for Havre, is loſt off Beachy.

The Nelly, Molineux, from Virginia, foundered at ſea; the people are ſaved.

Letters from the Sound of the 28th ult. adviſe, that the Fair Trader, of Leith, William Maine, Maſter, was run down near the Scaw in the late gale of wind, by a ſhip from Iceland, and all the men periſhed, except two.

The late Alderman Bethell died immenſely rich: he has left 4000l. to every relation, beſides conſiderable legacies to ſome particular friends; amongſt which number he has included a young Gentleman, with the ſum of 6000l. proviſionally; and has alſo genteelly provided for all his domeſtics.

On Saturday a perſon ſtanding too near a large malt-mill that was going ſwiftly round at a brewhouſe by Shoreditch church, ſome of the tackling catched hold of his cloaths, and before he could diſengage himſelf, he was violently thrown againſt the wall, whereby his ſkull was fractured, and he died immediately.

The ſeveral Gaols for Debtors throughout the kingdom, being uncommonly full at this juncture, have induced, we are informed, ſome very noble and honourable perſonages to intereſt themſelves in favouring a petition for the benefit of inſolvent debtors.—It is computed, that in the ſeveral priſons throughout England, &c. there are not leſs than 20,000 unfortunate perſons immured, to the deſtruction of their conſtitutions and families, the great impoveriſhment of the community, and the burthening of inhabitants by pariſh taxes, &c.

On Wedneſday evening laſt, about five o'clock, as one of the Gentlemen of Morden-college was returning home from Greenwich, he was ſet upon, and robbed, by a footpad near Sir Gregory Page's: the villain came behind him unperceived, and ſtruck him on the head with a mop-ſtick, and repeated his blow twice; but there being a bluſtering wind, the Gentleman had tied his handkerchief over his hat, and his wig having a full top, they prevented the blows bringing him to the ground: on receipt of the two firſt, he told the fellow not to abuſe him, and he would give him his money, to which he only replied, quick, quick! It ſeemed by his behaviour to be, if not the firſt, a very early eſſay in the profeſſion.

Thursday, November 9.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Oct. 31.

WE have lately been entertained with accounts of fruit trees bloſſoming in different parts of England, and we imagine (if the northern climate of this country be attended to) our readers will be as much ſurprized, when we aſſure them, that there is now in a garden, belonging to Mr. Clark, at Canon Mills, a white roſe buſh full blown, the roſes in as great perfection, in colour, ſize, and ſmell, as could be expected in the month of June. And that in a garden at the Abbey-hill, there are at preſent different buſhes with full blown roſes; alſo an apple tree with a ſecond crop of fruit, quite formed.

LONDON.

Yeſterday morning a Colonel's guard mounted at St. James's, and about one o'clock his Majeſty came to that Palace from Kenſington, in good health.

The Loan now opened at the Exchequer is for 250,000l. at three and a half per cent. that ſum being wanted to compleat the ſum of 800,000l. on the Vote of Credit granted toward the end of laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, and which is to be repaid to the Subſcribers in January next, together with the Intereſt due thereon.

The Ranger privateer, Capt. Gordon, of London, has taken a French ſnow and carried her into Cyprus.

The Thames, Capt. Saunders, of and from London for Turkey, was attacked the 28th of July by a French frigate of conſiderable force, and would have been taken, had not a Venetian man of war come up and taken her in tow, and carried her ſafe into the Morea.

The Triton, a French man of war of 64 guns, and five frigates, are cruizing in thoſe ſeas.

The Levant, Darby, of and from Briſtol, has taken and carried into St. John's, Newfoundland, two ſhips from France, bound to Quebec, one of which is reckoned very rich, being laden with velvets, bale goods, &c.

Two buſſes belonging to the Free Britiſh fiſhery, are taken by a Dunkirk privateer, off Yarmouth, who had ſeveral ranſomers on board.

Yeſterday at noon, according to annual cuſtom, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Aſgill, the preſent Lord Mayor, and the Right Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, the Lord Mayor Elect, attended by the Sheriffs and Aldermen, went in proceſſion from the Manſion-Houſe to the Court of Huſtings at Guild-hall; where, after the uſual formalities, the Right Hon. Sir Richard Glyn was ſworn into the office of Lord Mayor of the City of London for the year enſuing.

We hear that orders are given for erecting additional fortifications at the entrance of the port of Sunderland.

Friday, November 10.

Advices by a Mail from Flanders.

Thorn (in Poland) Oct. 13.

NEAR 5000 waggons, which came from Pruſſia, and have been loaded from our magazines, are gone to the Ruſſian army. There have alſo paſſed through this city, at different times, ſeveral waggons laden with money, coming from Konigſberg for the ſaid army.

The Prince of Hatzfeld, whom the Ruſſians carried off from Sileſia, after ſtaying about a month in this city, is ſet at liberty by order of the Ruſſian Court, and has been eſcorted back to his eſtates in Sileſia.

Army of the Empire at Goſtubel, Oct. 20. We juſt now hear that General Laudon hath carried off 140 waggons, going from Dreſden to the King of Pruſſia's army, ſix of which were laden with money, and the reſt with proviſions; and that four battalions, which eſcorted them, were taken, together with ſix pieces of cannon.

Marſhal Daun's army at Wurſchen, Oct. 21. On the 15th, the day after the battle, Marſhal Keith was buried, with all the honours due to his rank, under three diſcharges of 12 pieces of cannon, and three diſcharges of ſmall arms, by the brigade of Colloredo, who remained on the field of battle.

Gera, Oct. 27. We are aſſured that the King of Pruſſia left the neighbourhood of Bautzen in the night between the 23d and 24th, and has ſince retaken his old camp between Schonfeld and Radeberg.

Breſt, Oct. 19. The South-Weſt winds begin to blow, and as at this ſeaſon they generally continue a long time, our coaſts are ſafe from the depredations of the Engliſh; which makes us at preſent as eaſy as if we were in the midſt of Peace. However, theſe winds have prevented the Achilles man of war and two frigates, which were to ſail with her, from going out of this port.

They talk now more than ever of a general armament both here and at Rochefort.

LONDON.

Letters from Italy take notice of a terrible ſtorm that happened there on the 16th and 17th of October laſt, which made a great havock along that coaſt, and in particular on the Gulf of Venice, where ſeveral veſſels were loſt.

His Majeſty hath been graciouſly pleaſed to raiſe the pay of Surgeon's Mates in marching regiments of foot from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per day.

On Wedneſday his Grace the Duke of Marlborough came to his houſe at the Friery, St. James's, from the army in Germany.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. Lord-Mayor of this city attended by the late Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. went in proceſſion from Guildhall to the Three Cranes, and from thence to Weſtminſter in the city barge, attended by ſeveral of the companies of this city in their barges, and was ſworn into his high office, before the Barons of the Exchequer; from whence he afterwards returned to Guildhall, where a very grand entertainment was provided, at which a great number of the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, &c. were preſent.

The apartments in the new King's Bench priſon are ſo well contrived, that each priſoner on the Maſter's and Common ſide has a room allotted to his own uſe. There is a commodious and decent chapel for divine ſervice, and apartments purpoſely built for State priſoners. The Rev. Dr. Howard, Rector of St. George, Southwark, is appointed Chaplain.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. Richard Newman, LL. B. to the vicarage of Barton in Wilts.

The Rev. Mr. Wilkinſon, LL. B. to the Living of Langton, Oxfordſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Bluck to be one of the Lecturers of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Dr. D. Monro to be one of the Phyſicians of St. George's Hoſpital.

Mr. Woodcock, youngeſt ſon of Edward Woodcock, Eſq; Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, is ſworn in before his Lordſhip, a Curſitor in the High Court of Chancery.

Mr. John Clough, Regiſter to the Dean and Chapter of York, is appointed diſtributor and Collector of his Majeſty's Stamp Duties in the county of York, in the room of the late Mr. Jacob Coſtobadie, deceaſed.

The Hon. Board of Ordnance have appointed Mr. Ward to ſucceed the late Robert Hartwell, Eſq; as Proof Maſter and Maſter Modeller in that Office.

Laſt Friday Mr. Spranger was elected Clerk to the Collectors of the Land Tax, for the pariſh of St. Paul Covent Garden, in the room of Mr. Stacy deceaſed.

Mr. Clarke, of St. Mary Axe, Timber-Merchant, is appointed Caſe-maker to the Eaſt-India Company.

BIRTH.

The Lady of Sir Wm. Baynard, Bart. of a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 2. Mr. Robert Cowan, Kellet, a Merchant of this city, to Miſs Churchman, daughter of William Churchman, Eſq; of Mangreen, Norfolk.

4. Theodore Bayntun, Eſq; of Jamaica, to Miſs Henrietta Porter, of Cheſhunt, Hertfordſhire.

5. Mr. Cox, Silverſmith, in Holborn, to Miſs Cox, of Staffordſhire.

5. Mr. James Baker, Haberdaſher, in Cheapde, to Miſs Kitty Rogers, of Surry-ſtreet.

6. John Bulteel, of Fleet, in the county of Devon, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Diana Bellenden, one of the daughters of the Rt. Hon. the late Lord Bellenden, deceaſed, and niece to Sir Henry Bellenden, Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod.

7. Mr. Phillips, Linen-draper at Alderſgate, to Miſs Johnſon, of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Red-lion-ſquare.

8. Mr. Walton, Coal-merchant, to Miſs Sally Hughes, youngeſt daughter of the late William Hughes, Eſq; of Amerſham, Bucks.

DEATHS.

Nathaniel Deye, of Morghall, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of Eye, Suffolk.

Edward Ferryn, Eſq; near Morpeth, Northumberland.

Robert Heartwell, Eſq; at Woodford, Eſſex.

The Rev. David Waterhouſe, M. A. Rector of Langley in Kent, aged 77 years, formerly Chaplain of Tunbridge-Wells; during the laſt 50 years of his life he was conſtantly reſident among his pariſhioners, and indefatigable in the diſcharge of his miniſtry.

Capt. Joſeph Darby of the 24th regiment of foot, at Plymouth, of the wounds which he received at the unlucky affair of St. Cas.

Mr. Matthew Harriſon, Maſter of the Light Houſe at North Shields.

The Lady of Richard Betteſworth, Eſq;

Oct. 20. The Hon. Henry Southwell, Eſq; brother to Lord Southwell, and Knight of the Shire for the county of Limerick, in Ireland.

29. The Rev. Mr. James Henrie, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Kinghorn, in Scotland, about the 80th year of his age, 56 of which were ſpent in the work of the miniſtry.

30. Mrs. Holman, at Endfield.

Thomas Pridgeon, Eſq; at Hampſtead, of the wound he received a few days ago by ſome ruffians in the fields near Mary bone.

Mr. Peter Richardſon, Keeper of the Mews Gate, and his Majeſty's Porter of the Mews at Charing Croſs.

Mr. Joſeph Subbes, a Builder, of this city.

31. Mrs. Mary Stockwell, of South Audley-ſtreet, Grosvenor-ſquare

Nov. 1. Mr. Tho. Collins, of the Long Room at the Cuſtom-houſe, aged near 90. He was the oldeſt Officer in the Cuſtoms.

Mrs. Beacroft, relict of —— Beacroft, Eſq; late of Charter-houſe ſquare.

2. Mr. Wickſteed, Bookſeller, in Warwick-court, Warwick-lane, ſuddenly, as he was walking in Fleet-ſtreet.

3. Capt. William Compton, at Chelſea, a very old Officer in the Army.

The Lady of John Roper, Eſq; in Childbed, in Jermyn-ſtreet, St. James's.

4. Sir Hutchins Williams, Bart. at Chicheſter, Suſſex. By his death a large eſtate in that county, and the title, come to his ſon now Sir William Peer Williams, Bart.

Stephen Webb, Eſq; at Bangor, in Cornwall.

Lady Thomas, at the palace of Budgen in Huntingdonſhire, wife of the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln.

5. Mr. Maſters, Timber-Merchant, and caſe-maker to the Hon. Eaſt-India company.

5. Mrs. Kops, wife of William Iſaac Kops, Eſq; at Clapton.

6. Mrs. Corpes, wife of Mr. Corpes, a Dutch Merchant.

William Erſkin, Eſq; at Fulham, aged 94.

Miſs Macaulay, only child of Dr. Macaulay of Poland-ſtreet.

8. Mr. Brooks, Silk-throwſter, in Preſcott-Street, Spital-fields.

9. Mr. Deggs, Hoſier in the Borough.

O D E

For His MAJESTY'S *Birth-Day, Nov.* 10, 1758. Written by William Whitehead, Eſq; Poet-Laureat, and ſet by Dr. Boyce, Maſter of the King's Band of Muſick. The Vocal parts by Meſſ. Beard, Savage, Waſs, Cowper, Barrow, and the reſt of the Gentlemen and Children of the Chapel-Royal; the Inſtrumental by his Majeſty's Band, &c.

ARGUMENT.

About the year 963. Ottoberto, of the family of Eſte, paſſed from Italy into Germany with the Emperor Otho the Great. Azo, his deſcendant in the next century, by a marriage with the daughter of Welfus Count Altdorf, inherited the dominions of that family in Suabia. Welfus, a ſon of that marriage, in the year 1061 received the Dukedom of Bavaria from the Emperor Henry the IVth. The deſcendants of Welfus became afterwards poſſeſſed of thoſe Dutchies which lie between the Elbe and the Weſer (Brunſwick, Wolfenbuttle, Lunenburg, Zell, Hanover, &c.) and in the year 1714 George the firſt, Duke and Elector of Hanover, ſucceeded to the throne of Great Britain.

I.

WHEN Othbert left th' Italian plain,
And ſoft Ateſte's green domain,
Attendant on Imperial ſway
Where Fame and Otho led the way,
The Genius of the Julian hills
(Whoſe piny ſummits nod with ſnow,
Whoſe Naiads pour their thouſand rills
To ſwell th' exulting Po)
An eager look prophetic caſt,
And hail'd the Hero as he paſs'd.
Hail, all hail, the woods reply'd,
And Echo on her airy tide [ſide.
Roll'd the long murmurs down the mountain's

II.

The voice reſum'd again. "Proceed,
Nor caſt one ling'ring look behind;
By thoſe who toil for Virtue's meed
Be ev'ry ſofter thought reſign'd;
Nor ſocial home, nor genial air,
Nor glowing ſuns are worth thy care;
New realms await thee in a harſher ſky,
Thee, and thy choſen race from Azo's nuptial tie.

III.

'Tis Glory wakes; her active flame
Nor time ſhall quench, nor danger tame.
Nor * Boia's ampleſt range confine,
Tho' Guelpho reigns, the Guelphic line.
Yon Northern Star, which dimly gleams
Athwart the twilight veil of eve,
Muſt point their path to diſtant ſtreams;
And many a wreath ſhall vict'ry weave,
And many a palm ſhall Fame diſplay
To grace the warriors on their way,
'Till regions bow to their commands
Where Albis widens thro' the lands,
And vaſt Viſurgis ſpreads his golden ſands.

IV.

Nor reſt they there. Yon guiding fire
Still ſhines aloft, and gilds the main!
Not Lion † Henry's fond deſire
To graſp th' Italian realms again,
Nor warring winds, nor wintry ſeas
Shall ſtop the progreſs Fate decrees:
For lo! Britannia calls, to happier coaſts
And vales more verdant far than ſoft Ateſte boaſts!

V.

Behold, with Euphraſy I clear
Thy viſual Nerve, and fix it there
Where, crown'd with rocks groteſque and ſteep,
The White Iſle riſes o'er the Deep!
There Glory reſts. For there arrive
Thy choſen Sons; and there attain
To the firſt Title Fate can give,
The Father Kings of freeborn Men!
Proceed. Rejoice. Deſcend the Vale,
And bid the future Monarchs hail!"
Hail, all hail, the Hero cry'd
And Echo on her airy Tide [ſide.
Purſu'd him, murm'ring down the Mountain's

VI.

'Twas thus, O King, to Heroes old
The Mountains breath'd the Strain divine,
E'er yet her Volumes Fame unroll'd
To trace the Wonders of thy Line;
E'er Freedom yet on Ocean's Breaſt
Had northward fix'd her Halcyon neſt;
Or Albion's Oaks, deſcending to the Main,
Had roll'd her Thunders wide, and claim'd the [watry reign.

VII.

But now each Briton's glowing tongue
Proclaims the Truths the Genius ſung;
On Brunſwic's Name with rapture dwells,
And hark, the general Chorus ſwells!
"May years on happy years roll o'er,
'Till glory cloſe the ſhining page,
And our ill-fated ſons deplore
The ſhortneſs of a Neſtor's age!
Hail, all hail, on Albion's plains
The friend of man and freedom reigns!
Echo waft the triumph round,
'Till Gallia's utmoſt ſhores rebound,
And all her bulwarks tremble at the ſound.

---

* *Bavaria.*

† *Henry* the Lion, Duke of *Bavaria, Saxony, &c.* was one of the greateſt heroes of the XIIth century. He united in his own perſon the hereditary dominions of five families. His claims upon *Italy* hindered him from joining with the Emperor *Frederic* I. in his third attack upon the *Pope*, tho' he had aſſiſted him in the two former. For which he was ſtripped of his dominions by that *Emperor*, and died in 1195, poſſeſſed only of thoſe dutchies which lie between the *Elbe* and the *Weſer*.

From this *Henry*, and a ſiſter or daughter of *Henry* II. of *England*, his preſent Majeſty is lineally deſcended.

From the MONITOR, *November 4.*

THE Peace of Reſwick is acknowledged to have ſtipulated advantages in favour of Holland, beyond any thing provided for England, without whoſe purſe and ſtrength King William himſelf told his Parliament, it was impoſſible to put a ſtop to the ambition and greatneſs of France: And the Partition Treaty, which was ſo diſagreeable to the Powers concerned in the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, as well as to the Britiſh Parliament, and intailed upon this nation that long and expenſive bloody war, in the reign of Queen Ann, was projected with this particular view; to form a barrier in the Spaniſh Netherlands for the ſecurity of the United Provinces; not a ſingle advantage being thereby provided for Britain, that was devoted to ſupply the *unum neceſſarium* for its guaranty. The Treaty of Utrecht, which put an end to that war, will ſupport the aſſertion, that a barrier for the Dutch was the great object of the Treaty of Partition.

The unexpected reſolution of Queen Ann's Council, to purſue the meaſures entered into for the ſupport of this treaty againſt the ambition of France, drew from the States a confeſſion, that nothing could prove more effectual for their preſervation, than a perfect unity, mutual confidence, and a vigorous reſolution to perſevere in the meaſures taken, or that ſhould thenceforward be judged neceſſary for the good of the common cauſe. But England was no ſooner prevailed upon to act as principals in a war, that more immediately concerned the Dutch, than they returned to their wonted practices, to take all advantages in trade and correſpondence with the enemy; for tho' the Parliament were induced, by the former conduct of their Dutch allies, to addreſs her Majeſty to engage her allies to join with her in prohibiting all intercourſe between the ſubjects of her Majeſty and her allies; and to concert ſuch methods with the States General, as might moſt effectually ſecure the trade of her ſubjects and her allies; the Dutch diſcovered their ſelf-intereſtedneſs and ingratitude, by rejecting the propoſal of the prohibition of commerce, &c. with France, though it was moſt ſtrenuouſly urged to them by the Earl of Marlborough, as a neceſſary meaſure to diſable the enemy.

It is true, the ſtates declared Marlborough Generaliſſimo of their forces, and gave public orders to all their Generals, and other Officers, to obey him. But, when the Engliſh Commander in Chief had, a few days after, gained ſuch advantage over the enemy as encouraged him to force the French to a deciſive battle; the Earl was obliged to drop the opportunity, by the Dutch deputies refuſing to conſent to it, when his whole army was under arms, and the enemy in no condition to give them battle. Which reſtraint ſhews that the Earl's commiſſion did not leave their army at his command. And their Merchants openly and with defiance to our remonſtrances, who had entered into this war for their ſakes, carried on an illicit and clandeſtine commerce with the common enemy, during the whole war; as fully appears by ſeveral Addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament. Thus, by furniſhing the French with arms and ammunition, naval ſtores and proviſions, they were gainers by the war, while we, out of an exceſs of generoſity, were plunging ourſelves into debts and difficulties, for their particular advantage.

The like conduct of the Deputies of the State was notorious in the year 1705, when the Duke of Marlborough repreſenting that a fair opportunity offered for putting an end to the war at once; the Dutch held his hands, and would not permit him to give the deciſive blow. Which, with ſeveral ſuch like practices, greatly alarmed this nation, and gave reaſon to ſuſpect their ſincerity, and to be jealous of their favouring the cauſe of France. And, after all, when a treaty of peace was ſet on foot at Gertruydenburg, it plainly appeared, by their inſincerity, that the ruling party in Holland were not ſo weary of the war as their ſubjects. "Their "diſingenuity, ſays a reputable Writer, who "was acquainted with thoſe tranſactions, was "alſo viſible; when they propoſed to hold con"ferences, which they had not ſo much at "heart, as they would have had it believed. "The intereſt of the Houſe of Auſtria ſerved "to countenance the ambition they had of "increaſing their own power. They were for "taking advantages of the troubles of Europe, "to appropriate to themſelves the reſt of the "Low Countries; and the whole trade of the "Weſt Indies, that they might thereby be able "to give laws to Europe."

Should we explore the motives for their conduct at every rupture with the enemies of the Proteſtant religion and liberties of Europe ſince that epocha, their neutralities and partiality, with a little attention, will convince us, that they never acted cordially with us; and that they neither love nor regard the nation, which has on all occaſions done ſuch great things for them.

When the liberties of Europe were threatened by the union of France, Spain and Sardinia in 1733, tho' the ſame policy, which moved for the ſupport of the Houſe of Auſtria in former wars, required the aid of Great Britain and Holland, the Dutch excuſed themſelves from joining with us againſt the confederate powers in conſequence of treaties; with this view, that while we ſhould be engaged in a heavy, and perhaps a tedious war, they might be at liberty to purſue their trade in all parts of the world without interruption.

In the ſame manner, when our reſentment of the Spaniſh depredations and interruption of our navigation brought on a war with France and Spain, the Dutch again reſolved to purſue the ſame indifference for our ſafety; ſo that they could procure conditions to break in upon our trade, they were willing to riſque the liberty not only of Britain, but of their own country alſo: for ſhould ever the day come that this iſland muſt ſubmit to the Gallic yoke, Holland cannot expect to reſiſt its power.

With what views the Dutch not only refuſe to take any part with us in the preſent war, when there is a much greater appearance of danger in the cauſe of religion and liberty on the Continent, than at their entrance into the grand confederacy, may be eaſily conjectured and gathered from their proceedings. They envy our navigation and trade, which has increaſed ſo conſiderably by our poſſeſſions in America. This is reaſon enough for their not joining againſt the invaders of our property. And if they can ſo manage their navigation as to carry on the trade of our enemy's colonies, and ſo ſupply them with the neceſſaries of life and warfare, at an extraordinary price, they will give themſelves no thought about the affairs of Germany, except it be to promote the intereſt of France and her Allies; nor any concern for Britain, except it be to raiſe the clamour of the publick againſt the lawful capture of their ſhips, concerned in trade with our open enemy.

POSTSCRIPT.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Dreſden, Oct. 25.

PRINCE Henry with the body of troops, which he lately detached from his army to reinforce that of the King of Pruſſia, having joined him, without meeting with any oppoſition in his march, his Majeſty quitted his camp at Doberſchutz on the 24th, and marched to Gorlitz; on which Marſhal Daun removed yeſterday towards Zittau. We ſuppoſe that the two armies are taking the rout of Sileſia, and it ſeems by this motion, that the King could not find a proper opportunity to attack the Auſtrians, or was forced to take this ſtep, for want of proviſions, a body of 10,000 men of the Army of the Empire having paſſed the Elbe, above Pirna, and poſted itſelf at Radeberg and Konigſbruck, between Boutzen and this capital, by means of which it is become very difficult for the convoys to paſs as uſual from hence to the army of that Monarch.

The Innkeepers are obliged to accommodate a certain number of the Pruſſians who were wounded in the action of the 14th. there not being room for them in the hoſpitals.

We hear from the army of Prince Henry, which General Itſenplitz commands in the abſence of his Royal Highneſs, that the Spy has been taken up there, who impoſed upon the Pruſſians before the affair of Hoch-Kirch.

Vienna, Oct. 25. We hear from the camp of General Harſch before Neiſs, that the artillery and ammunition deſtined for the ſiege of that place, arrived there on the 26th inſt. and that the trenches were opened the ſame night without meeting with any great oppoſition from the beſieged.

Francfort, Nov. 1. It ſeems to be decided that Prince Soubiſe's army will take up their winter-quarters in the Landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel and the county of Hanau.

Hague, Nov. 7. By a courier which arrived here this morning from the allied army, we learn that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic had his head quarters ſtill, on the 4th inſtant, at Munſter, and that it was very probable that he would remain there till the end of the campaign.

The Prince of Deux-Ponts has at preſent his head-quarters at Gieſhubel, his troops extending from Dippolſwalde and Freyberg as far as Chemnitz, and General Haddick's corps continues to encamp in the neighbourhood of Chemnitz. The troops of which the body of Prince Henry's army conſiſts, and which are at preſent commanded by Gen. Iſenplitz, are ſtill in their former poſition at Gahmig, and are computed not to amount to more than 15 or 16,000 men.

Prince Ferdinand, one of the King of Pruſſia's brothers, who was ſome time confined at Schweidnitz in a bad ſtate of health, is as well as could be expected, and is at preſent at Breſlau.

LONDON.

Yeſterday being the Birth-Day of his preſent Majeſty, who then entered into the 76th year of his age, the morning was ushered in with ringing of bells, at noon the guns at the Tower and the Park were fired, and the evening was concluded with a Ball at Court and bonfires throughout the cities of London and Weſtminſter, together with other demonſtrations of joy as uſual.

The William of and for Briſtol from Alicant, is taken and carried into Spain.

This morning a tranſport ſhip, which arrived lately in the river from Louisbourg, having ſome powder on board, it took fire, which blew her up, and two boys that were on board loſt their lives.

Several Gentlemen, concerned in the taking of Senegal, being yeſterday at dinner with Mr. Cummings in Surry-ſtreet, who projected that expedition, hoiſted the colours brought from Fort St. Louis in honour of the day, and ſaluted the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor as he paſſed to and from Weſtminſter.

BANKRUPTS.

Bartholomew Jay, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Linen-draper.

Gerrard Trotter, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Merchant.

William Groſſmith, of Alton, Southampton, Felmonger and Glover.

Willam Hodgſon, of St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark, Woollen-draper.

John Jones, of St. Margaret, Lothbury, Haberdaſher of hats and Hoſier.

Walter Thomſon and Samuel Tabor, of London, Merchants.

Jonathan Spurrier, of St. Luke, Old-ſtreet, Middleſex, Broker.

Samuel Hague, of Luzley in the pariſh of Aſton under Line, Lancaſter, Carrier.

Thomas Hudſon, of Fleet-ſtreet, London Woollen Draper.

Peter Hunſley of Beverly, York, Tallow-chandler.

LIST OF BOOKS, &c. PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

RELIGION.

Sermon on the new birth.

Sermon at opening the King's Bench chapel.

A warning by the aſſociate ſynod in Scotland.

POLITICAL.

Theatre of war in North America.

Letter from G. B. to W. P. Eſq.

Proceedings at Juſtice Hall in the Old Bailey.

LAW.

Diſcourſe on the ſtudy of the law.

SURGERY.

Fabrick of the eye.

POETRY.

The wedding night.

PRICE of BREAD.

The Quartern Loaf Wheaten, 6d.

The Quartern Loaf Houſhold, 4½.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	144	Males . . .	148
Females . . .	113	Females . . .	156
In all	257	In all	304

Decreaſed in the burials this week 57.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 29. Conſumption 54. Convulſions 80. Dropſy 8. Fever 41. Small-pox 24. Teeth 9. Drowned 2. Executed 1. Hanged herſelf 1. Killed by a fall 1, by a Cart 1, and by a Mill 1.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 137 a 1-half. India Stock, 137 1-half a 138 1-4th. South-Sea Stock, 100 1-half a 101. Ditto Old Annuities, 90 1-4th. Ditto New Annuities, 91 1-4th. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 89 3-4ths. Ditto conſol. 89 1-half. Ditto 1726, 90. Ditto 1751, 90 1-half a 3-4ths. Ditto India Annuities, 88 3-4ths a 89. Three 1-half Bank Annuities, 1756, 96 1-4th. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, 89 1-8th a 1 4th. Three 1-half per Cent. 1758, 98. Bank Circulation, 6l. 7s. 6d. India Bonds, 1l. 2s. a 3s. Prem. Navy and Victualling Bills, 2 1-half a 3-8ths diſc. Life Annuities, no price. Lottery Tickets, 12l. 5s. a 12l. 6s.

The Receipts for the laſt Bank Circulation are now paying at the Bank, and the Court of Directors have taken in a new ſubſcription for 1,500,000l. at 5 per cent. premium on the ſum ſubſcribed, at 4l. per cent. intereſt on the 10 per cent. depoſit money.

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*** In Teſtimony of the Care with which the calculations in theſe Tables have been made, and the printed Sheets examined, every Copy is Signed.

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It is likewiſe a moſt effectual remedy for all internal inflammations, pleuriſies, quinſies, acute rheumatiſms, and the lowneſs of ſpirits, and uneaſineſſes proceeding from ſlow and latent fevers, which are generally miſtaken for vapours and hyſterics; and a ſingle doſe remarkably ſtops the progreſs of a cold, and certainly prevents the ill conſequences ariſing from that very common diſorder, the ſource of alm.oſt all diſtempers.

Theſe powders are ſold only by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's church-yard, over againſt the North Door of the Church, at 2s 6d the two doſes, with good allowance to thoſe who buy them for charitable uſes, or to ſell again.

* See a diſſertation on Fevers, and other inflammatory diſtempers ſold at the place above mentioned Price 6d.

NOTWITHSTANDING his Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant to *Thomas Greenough*, *Apothecary* in *Ludgate Street*, his Royal Letters Patent for the ſole Sale of his Tincture, which perfectly cures the Scurvy in the Gums, cleanſes, whitens, faſtens, and preſerves the Teeth; and alſo for his Tincture, which immediately cures the Tooth-Ach, without in the leaſt injuring either the Teeth or Gums; yet the great demand for theſe Tinctures having occaſioned ſundry Perſons to counterfeit the ſame (ſome of whom, being diſcovered, are now under Proſecution) the Publick are deſired to obſerve, that, to prevent ſuch groſs Impoſitions for the future, the Patentee will inſcribe his Name on a Label on each Bottle, in the following Manner; *T. Greenough*: and none but what are ſo inſcribed are genuine.

N. B. Theſe Tinctures are ſold Wholeſale and Retail by the Patentee T. GREENOUGH, *Apothecary*, at the *King's Arms* and *Peſtle* and *Mortar* in *Ludgate-ſtreet*; and by J. NEWBERY at the *Bible* and *Sun* in *St Paul's Church-yard*, over againſt the North Door of the Church, Price One Shilling each Bottle.

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